

ANNUAL REPORT 2.

OF THE

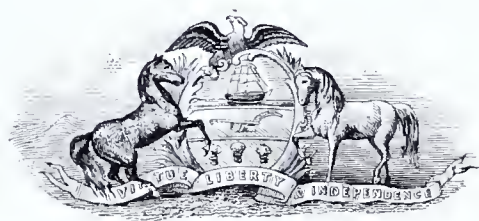
Trustees and Superintendent

OF THE

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.



HARRISBURG:

THEO. F. SCHEFFER, PRINTER AND BINDER.

1874.

Officers of the Hospital.

Board of Trustees,

JOHN L. ATLEE, M. D., President, Lancaster.
D. W. GROSS, Secretary, Harrisburg.
TRAILL GREEN, M. D., Easton.
R. F. KELKER, Harrisburg.
GEORGE BAILEY, M. D., Harrisburg.
HENRY GILBERT, Harrisburg.
WILLIAM CALDER, Harrisburg.
HENRY T. DARLINGTON, Doylestown.

Superintendent and Physician,

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

Assistant Physicians,

J. Z. GERHARD, M. D.
A. P. GARBER, M. D.

Steward,

BENJAMIN F. KENDIG.

Matron,

ELLEN COLE.

Treasurer,

JOHN A. WEIR, Harrisburg.

*All communications relative to the admission, &c., of Patients should
be addressed to*

Dr. JOHN CURWEN, Harrisburg, Pa.



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Report of Trustees.

TO DILLER LUTHER, M. D., *General Agent and Secretary of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania:*

SIR:—The Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital have the honor to lay before you a statement of the affairs of the Institution for the year ending September 30, 1874.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 149—males, 75; females, 74.

The number discharged during the same period was 177—males, 97; females, 80; of whom 41 were restored; 31 improved; 77 stationary; and 28 died.

The number in the Hospital on September 30, 1874, was 194 males, 186 females; total, 380.

The whole number under treatment during the year was 557—highest number, 419; lowest number, 376; and the average number, 395.14.

It has been the aim and desire of the Trustees to make this Hospital, in all respects, what was designed by the act establishing it, an institution for the insane poor of this Commonwealth. They, therefore, at the first opening, placed the rate of board for those sent by the public authorities at so low a rate that no excuse would be left to those entrusted with that duty for not placing all their insane in the Hospital; but finding, after a time, that the authorities, more particularly of the larger counties, were not willing to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered, they decided, in the exercise of the wise and liberal spirit granted them by the law, to extend the same opportunities to those who were not legally in the care of the public authorities; but, having no means of their own, had friends who were willing to combine to meet the expense necessary to enable them to receive the care and treatment thus offered.

It can be stated as a fact, challenging successful contradiction, that at no time until the wards became crowded, were any patients sent by the public authorities refused admittance; and, even when the wards became crowded, so anxious were the Trustees to accommodate the insane in the care of the public authorities, that they used only the express limitation of the law, and did not adhere strictly to that, that recent cases should have preference over those of long standing; and at all times informed

the officers in charge of such patients in different parts of the State that all recent cases would be received at any time, without the formality of a previous application.

Every effort was made, as the annual reports of the Hospital will show, to impress upon all classes the necessity of prompt treatment in the early stages of the disease, and of the continuance of that treatment until restoration was fully effected; and the medical officers of the Hospital were instructed to use every opportunity to impress upon all who brought patients to the Hospital, that Insanity was a disease requiring a long course of treatment, and that true economy, as well as enlightened philanthropy, would be consulted by leaving their patients under care and treatment until restoration was fully effected. That many were impressed with the correctness of these views, and acted on them, the records of the Hospital will show. One great difficulty in the way of the officers of the townships more particularly, arose from the constant complaints that such patients were costing a great deal of money, increasing very much the taxes of the township, and they might be kept more cheaply at home; but most generally, the medical officers were able to show, from the character of the cases and the form of insanity, that it was much wiser and better to leave them in the Hospital even after the period when a restoration might be effected had passed, than run any risk to life and property by their removal.

But in every community there is always a large number who, while in health, are able to support themselves and make a comfortable living; others, who have a small limited income; others, again, as teachers, professional men, mechanics, farmers, and those who rent farms, who are able to provide for themselves, and lay by a little during health and prosperity; but when sickness, and especially mental disorder, seizes any of the members, and more particularly, the heads of the family, great difficulty arises in providing the means to meet the additional expense then demanded. The feeling of self-respect and independence, always so desirable to be cherished and nourished in every individual and community, prevents their application to the public authorities for aid, and they make every effort, sacrifice and self-denial to provide the means for the prompt and effectual treatment of their relatives in the Hospital, hoping thus to have them soon restored to them.

This feeling of self-respect, forming, as it does, the great stimulus to a correct life in the individual, and a desire to be esteemed and regarded by his fellows, the Trustees have always thought should be encouraged and cherished in the highest degree, as tending to give greater tone and character to the members of every community, and thus lead them to

higher and nobler efforts in all that was true, honorable and of good report. With this principle in view, they have not hesitated to encourage the efforts of those who felt unwilling to have the control of their friends pass out of their own hands, but who preferred, at the cost of great sacrifice and self-denial on their own part, to make the most strenuous endeavors to raise the amount required to meet the expenses of their maintenance in the Hospital.

The Trustees are confident that, in the course they have adopted in this respect, they have the fullest endorsement of every lover of his kind, and of every friend of the unfortunate and suffering. In addition to this view, it may be stated that all this class have been tax payers; have assisted in the good name and fame of the Commonwealth; have been her defenders in time of danger and rebellion; have borne their share in shaping the policy of the State in the election of its officers and legislators; many of them having held offices of honour and trust, and they justly feel, and the feeling is entitled to the most respectful consideration, that they should have the right to have their friends and relatives admitted into the State Hospitals. (for they cannot pay the rates required in private institutions) on such terms as will enable them to preserve that respect and independence which they have always sought to maintain and which they regard as a right which no man may take from them on any plea or pretence; and thus compel them to obtain those benefits by resort to a course, which they have always looked upon with dislike and abhorrence.

To enable all these classes to obtain the benefits of treatment in the Hospital, and to prevent their becoming a charge on the public, the Trustees placed the rate of charge of board and medical attendance at such a figure as not to be unduly oppressive and prohibitory; and, while not allowing any of this class to exclude any sent directly by the public authorities they believe they have done a great service to the community, and certainly have received the grateful acknowledgements of a very large number of patients and their friends, who have thus been able to secure what they so much required—a home and a refuge in their hour of need.

The Trustees cannot believe that in thus extending the benefits of this Hospital to these classes, they have in any way violated the letter and spirit of the law, which they believe was designed to confer the greatest good on the greatest number; but they feel confident that by this course they have saved the taxpayers a heavy expense; have relieved many burdened communities of a charge which would have borne very heavily on them: have aided very many to preserve that self-respect and inde-

pendence on which they justly prided themselves, and which, as before said, cannot be too strongly fostered and encouraged; and they feel also that they have fulfilled, in some slight degree, the injunction of the Great Physician. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

The finances of the Hospital have given great anxiety and embarrassment to the Trustees and the Treasurer during the year, as great difficulty has been experienced in adjusting everything to the change produced by the removal of so large a number in 1872. With the exception of some slight reduction in certain articles needed for the use of the household, no decrease of expenditures could be made. The number of attendants and others employed in the administration of the various branches of service, and the rate of wages paid them, could not be reduced, and thus, with a constantly diminishing revenue, they have been compelled to meet a regular steady expenditure, which could not be reduced to any considerable extent, and on this account the expenditures have much exceeded the revenue.

The number of admissions for the half year from April 1st to September 30th was less than for any corresponding period since 1862.

It will also be borne in mind, that this year has been an exceptional one in the matter of collecting money, the pressure of the times rendering it very difficult to collect promptly the amount due for the maintenance of patients. With the rigid system introduced in regard to expenditures, it is believed that matters will soon be brought to a more satisfactory condition, and in the future no difficulty will be experienced in properly adjusting the expenditures, so that it will more nearly balance the revenue. But in order to place the finances in the proper condition, and arrange for paying cash for all articles purchased, it will be necessary to have \$25,000, in addition to the amount regularly required for the operations of the Hospital, \$25,000, for the ensuing year. It will be necessary, also, to have \$20,000, for absolutely necessary repairs, in order to place the wards in that comfortable condition, demanded alike by the welfare of the patients and a due regard to the proper preservation of the building.

For a statement of the repairs made during the year, and also for the reasons for the repairs demanded during the ensuing year, and for other matters in reference to the operations of the Hospital, the Trustees refer to the accompanying report of the Superintendent and Physician.

By referring to the accounts of the Treasurer, it will be seen that the receipts of the Institution from all sources, including balance in the

Treasury, September 30, 1873, were \$131,403 50 and the payments, \$131,403 50, leaving no balance in the Treasury.

The Board cannot but express their regret at the death of their late colleague, George Bergner, Esq., who, while a member, co-operated with them in a faithful and efficient manner, and was alike regardful of the welfare of the patients and the interests of the Commonwealth.

For the past year the health of the inmates of the Hospital has been unusually good; and the Trustees feel confident that, on the part of the Superintendent and his assistants, everything has been done that science, experience, and close attention could afford to promote the health and welfare of the patients.

We gratefully commend them to the care of the Good Being, who provides for all, and to the benevolent attention of the authorities of the Commonwealth.

JNO. L. ATLEE, M. D.
D. W. GROSS,
TRAILL GREEN, M. D.
HENRY GILBERT.
WM. CALDER,
HENRY T. DARLINGTON.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Harrisburg, Oct. 6th, 1874.

Report of the Superintendent.



To the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital:

The number of patients admitted into this Hospital during the year ending September 30th, 1874, was one hundred and forty-nine; males, seventy-five, and females seventy-four.

The number discharged during the same period was one hundred and seventy-seven; males ninety-seven, and females eighty. The whole number in the Hospital on September 30, 1874, was three hundred and eighty; males, one hundred and ninety-four; and females, one hundred and eighty-six.

The highest number during the year was four hundred and nineteen, and the lowest number, three hundred and seventy-six.

The number under treatment was five hundred and fifty-seven and the average number three hundred and ninety-five and a fraction.

From this statement it will be seen that the whole number of admission was less than for any year during the last ten years, that the number under treatment was sixty-eight less and the average number eighteen less than during the previous year.

The health of the household has been remarkably good during the whole year.

TABLE I.—*Movement of the Population.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number at the beginning of the year.....	216	192	408
Admitted during the year.....	75	74	149
Total present in the year.....	291	266	557
Discharged—Restored.....	19	22	41
Improved.....	20	11	31
Stationary.....	35	42	77
Died.....	23	5	28
Remaining at the end of the year.....	194	186	380

TABLE II.—*Admissions and Discharges from the beginning of the Hospital.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted.....	2038	1605	3643
Discharged—Restored.....	403	331	734
Improved.....	436	326	762
Stationary.....	587	436	1023
Died.....	320	228	548

TABLE III.—*Number at each age when admitted in the year.*

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Under 15 years.....		1	1	1	1	2
15 to 20 years.....	1	2	3	.....	4	4
20 to 25 ".....	10	11	21	13	13	26
25 to 30 ".....	14	6	20	15	7	22
30 to 35 ".....	12	15	27	9	13	22
35 to 40 ".....	7	8	15	10	1	18
40 to 45 ".....	10	9	19	8	7	15
45 to 50 ".....	3	10	13	3	10	13
50 to 60 ".....	12	6	18	11	6	17
60 to 70 ".....	5	4	9	5	5	10
70 to 80 ".....	1	2	3			
	75	74	149	75	74	149

TABLE IV.—*Number at each age from beginning of the Hospital.*

AGE.	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Under 15 years.....	17	15	32	45	34	79
15 to 20 years.....	77	69	146	139	107	246
20 to 25 ".....	307	295	512	330	218	548
25 to 30 ".....	281	226	507	308	241	549
30 to 35 ".....	292	238	530	281	263	544
35 to 40 ".....	292	212	504	272	195	467
40 to 45 ".....	218	190	408	192	185	377
45 to 50 ".....	168	153	321	153	131	284
50 to 60 ".....	246	200	446	213	159	372
60 to 70 ".....	102	67	169	79	56	135
70 to 80 ".....	33	28	61	24	15	39
80 and over.....	5	2	7	2	1	3
	2038	1605	3643	2038	1605	3643

TABLE V.—*Nativity of Patients admitted.*

NATIVITY.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Pennsylvania.....	64	59	123	1631	1279	2910
England.....				28	26	54
Ireland.....	8	9	17	186	161	347
Scotland.....				8	5	13
Wales.....		3	3	18	23	41
Germany.....	2	3	5	112	77	189
Norway.....					1	1
Italy.....				1		1
Belgium.....	1		1	1		1
France.....				4	1	5
Switzerland.....				2		2
West Indies.....				1	1	2
Mexico.....				1		1
Maine.....				1	2	3
New Hampshire.....				1	1	2
Vermont.....				1	1	2
Massachusetts.....				2	1	3
Connecticut.....				2	4	6
New York.....				17	11	28
New Jersey.....				3		3
Delaware.....				1	2	3
Maryland.....				12	1	13
Virginia.....				2	3	5
North Carolina.....				2		2
Florida.....					1	1
Louisiana.....					1	1
Ohio.....				1	1	2
Michigan.....					1	1
Kentucky.....					1	1
	75	74	149	2038	1605	3643

TABLE VI.—*Residence of Patients admitted.*

RESIDENCE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALES.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Adams.....				45	26	71
Allegheny	1		1	41	21	62
Armstrong.....				7	3	10
Beaver.....				6	3	9
Bedford.....	2	1	3	27	8	35
Berks.....	2	2	4	48	45	93
Blair.....	1	2	3	50	53	103
Bradford.....	1		1	40	23	60
Bucks.....	2	3	5	18	15	33
Butler.....				10	1	11
Cambria.....				13	14	17
Cameron.....					1	1
Carbon	1		1	25	4	29
Centre.....				40	35	75
Chester.....	2	8	10	36	41	77
Clarion.....	1		1	6	4	10
Clearfield.....	1		1	28	21	49
Clinton.....				13	16	29
Columbia.....				36	22	58
Crawford.....				12	6	18
Cumberland.....		4	4	79	59	138
Dauphin.....	8	4	12	130	117	247
Delaware.....	2	2	4	24	22	46
Elk.....	1	1	2	6	4	10
Erie.....	1		1	15	6	21
Fayette.....				12	19	22
Franklin.....	1	3	4	61	57	118
Fulton.....	1	1	2	6	6	12
Greene.....				8	7	15
Huntingdon.....	2	2	4	48	36	84
Indiana.....	1		1	10	7	17
Jefferson.....				11	4	15
Juniata.....	1		1	20	16	36
Lancaster.....	7	4	11	150	142	292
Lawrence.....		1	1	13	6	19
Lebanon.....	3	3	6	42	29	71
Lehigh.....	1	2	3	23	33	56
Luzerne.....		3	3	118	95	213
Lycoming.....				47	25	72
McKean.....				3	3	6
Mercer.....				5	5	10
Mifflin.....	1	1	2	25	31	56
Monroe.....				12	4	16
Montgomery.....	3	2	5	38	20	58
Montour.....				22	24	46
Northampton.....	5	6	11	37	26	63
Porthumberland.....	2	2	4	45	42	87
Perry.....	1	2	3	23	17	40
Philadelphia.....	5	2	7	95	55	150
Nike.....	1		1	3	2	5

TABLE VI.—*Continued.*

RESIDENCE.	WITHIN THE YEAR			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALES.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Potter.....				3	3	6
Schuylkill.....	4	5	9	99	83	182
Snyder.....	2		2	13	5	18
Somerset.....		2	2	23	12	35
Sullivan.....				3	3	6
Susquehanna.....	1		1	39	30	69
Tioga.....				18	27	45
Union.....		1	1	24	27	51
Venango.....	1	3	4	15	16	31
Warren.....				5	5	10
Washington.....				6	11	17
Wayne.....				29	25	54
Westmoreland.....		1	1	15	18	33
Wyoming.....				17	6	23
York.....	6	1	7	88	59	147
Maryland.....				1	1	2
New York.....				2		2
Illinois.....				1		1
Iowa.....				3		3
District of Columbia.....					3	3
North Carolina.....				1		1
Ohio.....				1	1	2
West Indies.....					1	1
	75	74	149	2038	1605	3643

TABLE VII.—*Occupation of those admitted.*

OCCUPATION.	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL.
Apprentice.....				1		1
Artist.....				1		1
Author.....				1		1
Bakers.....				3		3
Barbers.....				2		2
Blacksmiths.....	1		1	24		34
Boatbuilder.....				1		1
Boatmen.....	1		1	7		7
Boilermaker.....				1		1
Bookbinders.....				2		2
Bricklayers.....	1		1	4		4
Brickmakers.....				2		2
Butchers.....	1		1	9		9
Cabinetmakers.....				8		8
Carpenters.....	1		1	50		50
Civil Engineer.....				1		1
Clergymen.....				12		12
Clerks.....	5		5	79		79
Coachmakers.....	1		1	3		3
Coachtrimmers.....				2		2
Coopers.....				9		9
Dentists.....				3		3
Domestics.....		7	7		155	155
Drover.....	1		1	1		1
Druggist.....				7		7
Dyers.....				2		2
Editors.....				2		2
Engineers.....	2		2	8		8
Engravers.....				2		2
Farmers.....	4		24	624		624
“ daughters of.....					73	73
Florist.....	1		1	1		1
Gardeners.....				3		3
Gasfitter.....				1		1
Glassblower.....				2		2
Goldbeater.....				1		1
Gunsmith.....				1		1
Housekeepers.....					4	4
Housewives.....		37	37		774	774
Innkeepers.....				5		5
Jeweler.....				1		1
Laborers.....	17		17	594		594
Lawyers.....				17		17
Liveryman.....				1		1
Lumbermen.....				5		5
Machinists.....	1		1	17		17
Marines.....				4		4
Masons.....				11		11
Merchants.....	4		4	63		63
Millers.....	2		2	17		17

TABLE VII.—*Continued.*

OCCUPATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Milliners.....					10	10
Millwright.....				1		1
Miners.....				42		42
Moulders.....	1		1	2		2
Musician.....				1		1
Nailers.....				4		4
Painters.....				9		9
Paperhanger.....				1		1
Papermaker.....				1		1
Peddlers.....				3		3
Physicians.....	1		1	21		21
Plasterers.....				5		5
Printers.....				7		7
Ropemaker.....				1		1
Saddlers.....				6		6
Sailors.....				3		3
Sawyer.....	1		1	1		1
Shoemakers.....	2		2	43		43
Silversmiths.....				2		2
Seamstresses.....					24	24
Soldiers.....				7		7
Stonecutters.....				4		4
Students.....	2		2	19		19
Tailors.....			1	24	5	29
Tanners.....				7		7
Teachers.....		1	1	26	22	48
Telegraph Operators.....	1		1	2		2
Tinners.....				8		8
Tobacconists.....				9		9
Turner.....				1		1
Umbrella Maker.....				1		1
Waiter.....				1		1
Weavers.....				9		9
Wheelwrights.....				5		5
No occupation.....	3	29	32	138	538	676
	75	74	149	2038	1605	3643

TABLE VIII.—*Social Condition of those admitted.*

	WITHIN THE YEAR			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALES.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Single.....	35	30	65	880	794	1674
Married	39	34	73	1069	604	1673
Widowed	1	10	11	89	207	296
	75	74	149	2038	1605	3643

TABLE IX.—*How Committed.*

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALES.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEM.	TOTAL.
By Friends.....	51	46	97	1206	1107	2313
By Directors of the Poor.....	12	23	35	385	346	731
By Courts.....	12	5	17	447	152	599
	75	74	149	2038	1605	3643

TABLE X.—*How Supported, of those admitted.*

	IN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
By self or family	52	45	97	1207	1106	2313
By Directors of the Poor.....	12	26	38	156	139	195
By Courts.....	11	3	14	670	360	1030
By State, (soldiers,).....				5		5
	75	74	149	2038	1605	3643

TABLE XI.—*Assigned Causes of Insanity.*

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Ill health	12	17	29	202	254	456
Domestic trouble.....	2	4	6	85	191	276
Grief		1	1	1	5	6
Millerism				1	3	4
Spiritualism.....		1	1	2	2	4
Excessive study.....				3	1	4
Disappointment.....		1	1	8	4	12
Overexertion	1	1	2	36	14	50
Epilepsy	2	3	5	108	36	144
Fright.....	1	3	4	8	26	34
Intemperance.....	4		4	93	5	98
Religious excitement				6	3	9
Puerperal.....		1	1		103	103
Opium eating.....		1	1	5	7	12
Loss of sleep				5	2	7
Disease of the brain				11	2	13
Failure in business.....				2		2
Anxiety				3	3	6
Trouble.....	21	12	33	226	213	439
Disordered menstruation.....		4	4		71	71
Injury of the head	1	1	2	19	7	26
Loss of money.....		1	1	4	1	5
Ill treatment.....				1	2	3
Masturbation.....	3		3	82	1	83
Excess.....				26	2	28
Novel reading.....					2	2
Exposure to the sun.....				9	1	10
Want of occupation.....				1		1
Mortified pride.....				1		1
Public excitement.....		2	2	30	7	37
Pecuniary trouble.....				6		6
Jealousy.....					1	1
Sunstroke.....	1		1	4		4
Change of life.....					2	2
Not assigned.....	27	21	48	1050	634	1684
	75	74	149	2038	1605	3643

TABLE XII.—*Form of Disease in those admitted.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Mania acute.....	30	30	60	706	429	1135
“ chronic.....	11	8	19	439	268	707
“ epileptic.....	2	3	5	111	37	148
“ puerperal.....	.....	1	1	.....	71	71
Monomania.....	3	.....	3	38	12	50
Melancholy.....	21	22	43	499	635	1134
Dementia.....	8	10	18	226	139	365
Imbecility.....	.....	.....	.....	14	7	21
Idiocy.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Delirium.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	75	74	149	2038	1605	3643

TABLE XIII.—*Number of admissions.*

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
First.....	61	62	123	1777	1411	3188
Second.....	11	10	21	188	154	342
Third.....	2	1	3	54	32	86
Fourth.....	.....	.....	.....	12	7	19
Fifth.....	1	1	2	7	1	8
	75	74	149	2038	1605	3643

TABLE XIV.—*Duration of Insanity previous to Admission.*

	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
1 week	4	4	8	90	51	141
2 weeks.....	6	3	9	90	83	173
3 "	2	1	3	19	19	38
4 "	13	5	18	185	134	319
6 "				21	22	43
2 months.....	5	11	16	171	173	344
3 "	5	10	15	225	194	419
4 "	1	2	3	65	53	118
5 "	2	1	3	18	24	42
6 "	6	5	11	185	115	300
7 "				9	7	16
8 "				10	19	29
9 "	3	5	8	47	43	90
10 "				1	6	7
12 "	11	11	22	227	169	396
15 "				5	7	12
18 "	3	2	5	32	23	55
2 years.....	7	3	10	192	151	343
3 "	5	3	8	137	90	227
4 "				15	18	33
5 "		2	2	136	75	211
6 "				31	18	49
7 "		1	1	12	15	27
8 "	1	2	3	7	10	17
9 "				2	5	7
10 "		2	2	64	39	103
12 "				7	8	15
14 "				7	7	14
15 "		1	1	7	9	16
16 "				2	2	4
17 "				3	2	5
20 "	1		1	13	8	21
22 "					2	2
24 "					1	1
25 "				1	1	2
27 "				1		1
30 "					1	1
35 "					1	1
50 "				1		1
	75	74	149	2038	1605	3643

TABLE XV.—*Recovered of those Attacked at the several ages from the Beginning.*

AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Under 15 years.....				2	2	4
15 to 20 years.....		3	3	37	44	81
20 to 25 ".....	4	5	9	94	70	164
25 to 30 ".....	1	3	4	63	65	128
30 to 35 ".....	2	4	6	54	55	109
35 to 40 ".....	1	1	2	55	36	91
40 to 45 ".....	4	2	6	34	34	68
45 to 50 ".....	2	1	3	44	18	62
50 to 60 ".....	5	3	8	32	28	60
60 to 70 ".....				8	4	12
70 to 80 ".....				5	1	6
	19	22	41	428	357	785

TABLE XVI.—*Recovered after various durations of the Disease before Treatment.*

DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Under one month.....	11	5	16	93	60	153
1 to 2 months.....	2	2	4	82	68	150
2 to 3 ".....	3	7	10	59	62	121
3 to 6 ".....	1	4	5	93	82	175
6 to 9 ".....		3	3	35	32	67
9 to 12 ".....				7	14	21
12 to 18 ".....	1	1	2	28	24	52
18 to 24 ".....				3	3	6
2 to 3 years.....	1		1	13	9	22
3 to 4 ".....				7	2	9
4 to 5 ".....				1	1	2
5 to 10 ".....				6		6
Over 10 ".....				1		1
	19	22	41	428	357	785

TABLE XVII.—*Duration of Treatment of those recovered.*

DURATION.	WITHIN THE YEAR			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Under 1 month.....				12	1	13
From 1 to 2 months.....	2		2	42	12	54
“ 2 to 3 “	5	5	10	84	65	149
“ 3 to 6 “	6	7	13	159	142	301
“ 6 to 9 “	3	4	7	65	70	135
“ 9 to 12 “		4	4	29	31	60
“ 12 to 18 “	1	2	3	23	29	52
“ 18 to 24 “	1		1	5	3	8
“ 2 to 3 years.....	1		1	4	3	7
“ 3 to 4 “				1	1	2
“ 4 to 5 “				2		2
Over 5 years.....				2		2
	19	22	41	428	357	785

TABLE XVIII.—*Whole duration of Disease of those recovered from the Beginning.*

DURATION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 month.....	2	7	9
From 1 to 2 months.....	22	10	32
“ 2 to 3 “	27	17	44
“ 3 to 6 “	129	98	227
“ 6 to 9 “	84	81	165
“ 9 to 12 “	58	57	115
“ 12 to 18 “	49	43	92
“ 18 to 24 “	19	18	37
“ 2 to 3 years.....	16	19	35
“ 3 to 4 “	8	4	12
“ 4 to 5 “	2	3	5
Over 5 years.....	12		12
	428	357	785

TABLE XIX.—*Form of Disease of those Recovered.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Mania, acute.....	11	12	23	285	164	449
“ chronic .....	.....	1	1	7	1	8
“ puerperal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35
Monomania	1	.....	1	9	.....	9
Melancholy.....	7	9	16	127	157	284
	19	22	41	428	357	785

TABLE XX.—*Causes of Disease of those Recovered.*

CAUSE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL.
Ill health	6	10	16	53	66	119
Domestic trouble.....	.....	2	2	14	33	47
Disappointment.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Overexertion.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6	19
Epilepsy.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Fright.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8
Intemperance.....	2	.....	2	33	.....	33
Religious excitement.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Puerperal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35
Opium eating.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Loss of sleep.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Anxiety.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Trouble.....	4	3	7	73	75	148
Disordered menstruation.....	.....	1	1	.....	26	26
Injury of the head.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Masturbation.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Excesses.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Exposure to the sun.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Public excitement.....	.....	1	1	16	4	20
Sunstroke.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Lactation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Not assigned.....	7	5	12	184	100	284
	19	22	41	428	357	785

TABLE XXI.—*Nativity of those recovered.*

Country.....	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Pennsylvania.....	17	18	35	355	282	637
Ireland.....	2	3	5	45	42	87
Germany.....	1	1	17	14	31
England.....	3	6	9
Scotland.....	5	5
Wales.....	1	2	3
Mexico.....	1	.....	1
West Indies.....	1	1
Ohio.....	1	1
North Carolina.....	3	.....	3
New Jersey.....	1	1
New York.....	2	2	4
Maryland.....	1	1
Rhode Island.....	1	.....	1
	19	22	41	428	357	785

TABLE XXII.—*Causes of Death.*

CAUSES.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Exhaustion of acute mania.....	8	.....	8	77	67	144
“ “ chronic mania.....	9	3	12	173	128	301
Disease of the brain.....	2	.....	2	41	7	48
“ “ lungs.....	2	1	3	17	18	35
Diabetes mellitus.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Burns.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Suicide.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10
Epilepsy.....	2	1	3	21	7	28
Consumption.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9
Remittent fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fracture of skull.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Dysentery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Small-pox.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Dropsy of the Pericardium.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Railroad injury.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Drowning.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Rupture of the Spleen.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Disease of the heart.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	23	5	28	349	246	595

TABLE XXIII.—*Ages at Death.*

AGE.	WITHIN THE YEAR.			FROM BEGINNING.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Under 15 years.....				2	1	3
15 to 20 ".....				3	5	8
20 to 25 ".....	1		1	26	21	47
25 to 30 ".....	3		3	36	30	66
30 to 35 ".....	2	3	5	39	28	67
35 to 40 ".....	3	1	4	52	21	73
40 to 45 ".....	5		5	43	23	66
45 to 50 ".....	3	1	4	34	24	58
50 to 60 ".....	3		3	55	50	105
60 to 70 ".....	2		2	37	25	62
70 to 80 ".....	1		1	17	17	34
80 to 90 ".....				5	1	6
	23	5	28	349	246	595

TABLE XXIV.—*Duration of the Disease of those who Died from the Beginning.*

DURATION.	FROM ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL.			FROM THE ATTACK.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Under 1 month.....	3		3	17	16	33
1 to 2 months.....	2		2	7	10	17
2 to 3 ".....	2	1	3	14	12	26
3 to 6 ".....	4	1	5	32	31	63
6 to 9 ".....	2	1	3	17	14	31
9 to 12 ".....	3		3	12	11	23
12 to 18 ".....				32	19	51
18 to 24 ".....	1	1	2	26	11	37
2 to 3 years.....				29	20	49
3 to 4 ".....				33	13	46
4 to 5 ".....				14	10	24
5 to 10 ".....	2		2	57	32	89
10 to 15 ".....	2	1	3	29	26	55
15 to 20 ".....	2		2	17	12	29
20 to 25 ".....				13	9	22
	23	5	28	349	246	595

TABLE XXV.—*Remaining in the Hospital at the end of the year.*

AGE.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Under 15 years.....	1	2	3
From 15 to 20 years.....	2	4	6
“ 20 to 25 “	14	9	23
“ 25 to 30 “	24	17	41
“ 30 to 35 “	28	27	55
“ 35 to 40 “	25	27	52
“ 40 to 45 “	22	22	44
“ 45 to 50 “	14	20	34
“ 50 to 60 “	41	30	71
“ 60 to 70 “	20	23	43
“ 70 to 80 “	3	5	8
	194	186	380

TABLE XXVI.—*Remaining at the end of the year. Duration of Disease.*

DURATION.	SINCE ENTERING THE HOSPITAL.			SINCE THE ATTACK.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Under 1 month.....	9	4	13	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months.....	3	2	5	3	4	7
“ 2 to 3 “	4	5	9	1	.....	1
“ 3 to 6 “	10	11	21	8	9	17
“ 6 to 12 “	20	32	52	11	13	24
“ 12 to 18 “	6	4	10	12	15	27
“ 18 to 24 “	13	9	22	7	9	16
“ 2 to 3 years.....	16	12	28	24	13	37
“ 3 to 5 “	29	37	66	31	29	60
“ 5 to 10 “	43	33	76	42	38	80
“ 10 to 15 “	19	15	34	20	20	40
“ 15 to 20 “	16	13	29	10	12	22
“ 20 to 25 “	6	9	15	17	14	31
“ 25 to 30 “ .....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	18
	194	186	380	194	186	380

TABLE XXVII.—Operations of Hospital from beginning, in each year.

ADMITTED.	{	Males.....	24	65	95	93	98	74	76	97	83	73	84	64	78	77	67	115	99	103	103	86	103	119	87	75	1874	TOTAL.
		Females.....	13	53	68	51	66	55	67	54	60	71	50	45	56	58	72	71	77	109	82	103	93	71	74	1605		
		Total.....	37	118	163	144	164	129	143	151	143	144	134	109	134	135	153	187	170	180	212	168	206	212	158	149	3643	
Discharged.	{	Males.....	.....	9	13	12	17	14	14	25	18	14	15	20	16	16	17	26	35	26	24	15	19	25	19	19	428
		Females.....	.....	4	15	16	2	11	11	11	13	17	15	14	5	24	23	21	16	21	16	15	18	26	21	22	357
		Total.....	.....	13	28	28	19	25	25	36	31	31	30	34	21	40	40	47	51	47	40	30	37	51	40	41	785
Improved.....	{	Males.....	.....	16	15	22	30	35	32	30	39	40	50	30	49	31	38	45	39	37	42	39	37	43	31	31	801
		Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total.....	12	28	39	43	54	44	54	43	48	42	49	42	27	35	15	41	33	55	48	36	85	56	112	77	1076
MED.	{	Males.....	1	4	15	13	19	20	14	9	12	6	8	6	13	17	15	14	14	19	14	24	21	29	19	23	349	
		Females.....	.....	3	2	9	10	12	11	5	11	2	8	10	10	12	20	19	20	6	14	15	10	17	15	5	246
		Total.....	1	7	17	22	29	32	25	14	23	8	16	16	23	29	35	33	34	25	28	39	31	46	34	28	595	
Whole number in year,	{	Males.....	37	155	269	326	378	379	376	401	410	418	425	389	401	416	434	493	497	520	568	578	640	663	625	557	.....
		Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number at end of year,	{	Males.....	36	106	182	214	250	333	250	267	274	291	280	267	281	281	306	327	340	356	410	434	451	467	408	380	.....
		Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following newspapers have been received regularly during the year:

Presbyterian Banner and Advocate, Pittsburg.

Saturday Morning Post, Pittsburg.

Arthur's Home Magazine, Philadelphia.

Church Advocate, Lancaster.

Herald and Examiner, “

Intelligencer, “

Unabhängiger Republikaner, Allentown.

Der Lecha Caunty Patriot, “

Lutherische Zeitschrift.

Sunbury Gazette.

Franklin Repository, Chambersburg.

Valley Spirit, “

Bradford Reporter

Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

Delaware County American.

Lewistown Gazette.

Weekly Telegraph, Harrisburg.

Weekly Patriot, “

Clearfield Republican

Doylestown Democrat.

Lebanon Advertiser.

American Republican, West Chester.

Jeffersonian, “

Huntingdon Globe.

Perry County Freeman.

Bloomfield Times.

Tioga Agitator

Raftsman's Journal.

Bedford Inquirer.

True Democrat, Lewistown.

Lykens Register.

Muncy Luminary.

Wayne County Herald.

Wayne Citizen.

Morning Star, Dover, N. H.

Shippensburg News.

Shippensburg Sentinel.

Weekly Spirit of the Times, Bethlehem.

Warren Mail.

Bucks County Intelligencer.

Warren Ledger.

Through the courtesy of the officers of the Executive Chamber we have been able to procure for the use of the patients, the majority of the papers sent to that department, and they have given great satisfaction.

Much has been said in previous reports on the necessity of prompt treatment of insanity in the early stages of the disorder, and on other matters connected with mental disorders, but as these reports are each year seen by a different class of persons, it may not be amiss to state again some facts which may appear a repetition, and truth never loses by being reiterated.

All mental disorders are caused by some disease or disorder of the bodily system, acting on the brain or nervous system, either directly or remotely, and consequently are to be classed among the diseases which require medical, moral and hygienic treatment, each of these being necessary in different stages of the disorder to successful treatment and restoration. It does not always imply that a large amount of direct medication is needed, nor does it give sanction to the idea so often expressed that the patient will recover without any treatment. That some cases do recover without medical treatment must be freely admitted, and they are exceptions to the rule; but to assume that, because one case may recover without the use of medicine all cases will do so, would be as reasonable as to believe that, because one man was exposed to the contagion of small-pox, and does not take it, others may expose themselves in a like manner and expect the same exemption. Disease does not affect any two persons precisely in the same way, nor are any two bodily systems in all respects exactly alike. The safest inference always is that if any one has contracted any disease, it is the dictate of sound wisdom and prudence to use the best means within his reach for the speedy cure of that disease. It has been too much the custom to look upon insanity, or mental disorders, as something not perhaps clearly defined in the mind of the individual considering it, but which would, in some unexplained and mysterious way, disappear as it had come; and the adherence to this notion has been the cause of many persons, attacked with insanity, being compelled to spend the remainder of their lives a burden and a source of anxiety to all their friends and relatives. But so soon as people will clearly and distinctly understand that insanity is a disease which requires prompt and decided, and at the same time judicious treatment in its early stages, and that, in proportion to the promptness and judiciousness with which it is treated in its earliest stages, will it be removed, we may hope to have people clearly recognize and act on their duty to make use of the proper means for restoration, precisely as they would in a severe case of fever, or of inflammation of the lungs.

It is freely admitted that all cases will not recover under medical treatment; some will die and others will pass into a chronic state, but

that should not deter any one from resorting to the use of means carefully and judiciously, any more than the fact that, because an occasional case of inflammation of the lungs may cause death, it is of no use for other cases to make application of the proper remedial means.

There may be some peculiar depravity of the system, some special disorganization, not at first clearly perceived, which may have so impaired the natural vigor of the body as to render it much more liable to succumb to an attack of disease; and so there may be some peculiar condition of the nervous system, some inherited predisposition, indulgence in some habit or vice, which may have so weakened the constitution, or impaired the vital powers as to cause the individual more readily to yield to mental disorder, and have injured the recuperative powers to such an extent as to prevent a return to healthy action.

It must also be borne in mind that the brain and nervous system are so delicately constituted, and so admirably adjusted in all their workings, with such nice susceptibility to various impressions, and such remarkable powers of recuperation in most persons that, while a shock may not at first produce any bad effect, it will be apt to leave an impression which will render the system more susceptible in the future, and the repetition of such or similar shocks may lead on to disease in the near or remote future, which will require the most careful and long continued treatment entirely to remove, and restore the organs to their natural healthy action. And herein lies one of the great difficulties in tracing up the causes of insanity, as a variety of causes may combine to act on the system, and the final result is often attributed to the latest acting cause, when really the origin of the disease should be traced to the weakening of the system by some long anterior cause.

But the fact of the insanity being once clearly established, and in the great majority of cases there will exist no great difficulty in the determination of the case, the plain obvious indication is to seek the most speedy means of treatment, and not put off to a future day what should be done at once, for not the life of the individual only, but of others may depend on the promptness with which the case is met.

Different forms of mental disorder will require a somewhat different course of medical treatment, but the first point to be decided, with the aid of the medical attendant of the family is, does the case admit of treatment at home, or has it assumed such a character that a removal from old scenes and associations is absolutely necessary for the benefit and restoration of the individual? In some cases this question can be promptly answered, but there are others where the decision is attended with great difficulty. In the great majority of cases it is unquestioned

that removal from all home scenes and associations is indispensably necessary for the proper treatment and restoration of the individual, and it becomes necessary to place him in the care of strangers, by whom he can be much more easily and readily managed and controlled.

The organization and arrangements of every hospital for the insane are such that a patient will be able to receive all that care and treatment which he would receive at home, and in many cases much more fully and readily than could be done by those who have before been accustomed to minister to his wants and ailments, for the reason among others, that insanity so perverts the whole moral and affective nature of the individual, that what once he hated he now likes, and what once he loved and tenderly regarded he then is too likely to dislike and often hate.

The decision having been made to place the patient in a hospital for the insane, it is the duty of the friends to select an institution in whose medical officer they can have confidence, and, having made that selection, and placed the patient in the hospital, they should continue to manifest that same confidence by trusting the medical, moral and hygienic care of their friend exclusively in his hands, until he can safely assure them that the time has come when the disease is removed, and the patient is capable of resuming his former position. There are periods in the course of the disease when there is an abatement or remission of the more prominent symptoms, and the individual seems to be nearly restored; but it must be borne in mind that a remission in the course of a disease is not a cure, and that, in these cases, the opinion of the medical man is much more likely to be correct than that of the patient or of the friends, most generally dictated by their feelings, and wisdom, prudence and sound sense require that the judgment of the physician, who is most familiar with the whole subject, should have the preponderance in the decision as to what should be done. If he recommends a continuance of treatment, he must not be supposed, as is often the case, to be influenced by unworthy motives, but as the friends were willing at first to trust him with the direction of the treatment, they should be willing still to trust his judgment at the most critical period of the disease. It is too often the case that just here they think their own judgment or that of the patient much better entitled to be regarded than that of the physician, and the result too often also proves that they have made a mistake which casts a cloud over the whole future life of the patient. No one has ever regretted that, at that critical juncture when the disease seemed to have yielded and the patient to be nearly restored, the advice of the physician, to continue the treatment,

had been taken and they have remained under treatment until fully restored, while numbers have reproached themselves for not listening to his advice, rather than acting on their own feelings in preference to their calm judgment.

The treatment must necessarily be of a varied character to meet the requirements of each case at different periods. Medical, moral and hygienic means must be used, as circumstances may dictate, to remove the disease, to build up the health, to draw off the mind from morbid fancies and lead on to clearer light and brighter and more healthy views of life and its surroundings.

The medical means will include all these appliances of the *materia medica* necessary to remove diseased action, produce sleep and strengthen the system so as to regain the proper healthy action. The moral means will include amusement, recreation and everything of a pleasant, cheerful character which can tend to draw the mind from morbid views, and lead to healthier thought and more pleasant views of life and of individuals, while the hygienic means will embrace the proper regulation of the diet, regular systematic exercise of various kinds and degrees, and the formation and cultivation of those habits which will lead to a careful, regular and more healthy course of life.

In every well organized hospital for the insane, it is the constant effort of the medical officers to obtain and use all these appliances in the greatest variety and under the most favorable circumstances possible, and they are the most successful who, while gathering around those committed to their charge, everything which can make the wards home-like and agreeable, at the same time give the greatest variety and the most cheering, soothing, elevating and refining character to the associations and surroundings of all entrusted to their care.

“Every State should make ample and suitable provision for all its insane.” Until within a recent period this truth has not been fully recognized, and very little attention was given to the care of the insane, and they were greatly neglected and nothing done, comparatively, for their treatment and restoration; but since the people have been aroused to the necessity and propriety of this provision, they have labored earnestly to correct former errors and neglect. That this has not been done as rapidly as could be desired, is not to be attributed to any want of proper feeling for the insane, but chiefly to the inability of the Commonwealth to furnish the funds for such purposes as rapidly, in consistence with its other obligations, as may be necessary to accomplish the object. That it will be done, we have no good reason to doubt, and we feel equally certain that the good work having once been

fairly begun, the people will not be willing to have it stop until every hospital is provided that may be really and fully required to meet the exigency ; and when once this want has been met and means provided by which all may obtain proper treatment in accordance with the advanced views on physiology and medicine which the medical profession now hold, then the question can be fully answered, what shall we do with our insane? They will have the opportunity of proper, prompt rational treatment as soon as the disease is developed, and the number of insane will then not increase. but the recent cases being for the most part cured, the number of chronic cases will not be likely to increase, as the few who may not be restored will only equal those chronic cases which may die.

For the large number of chronic insane now confined in the almshouses in different parts of the State, and for whom provision in hospitals cannot be made in time to be of service to the majority, much may be done to add to their comfort, and, in many cases, promote their restoration, if the people will only carefully and conscientiously consider the matter. It is in the power of every community to correct any errors or neglect which may be found to exist, and those to whom they have entrusted the immediate care and management of the insane, and other poor, cannot be expected to do more than those, from whom they derive their authority to act, are willing to grant. Better accommodations as a rule should be provided, persons should be engaged to take care of them and give them the means of more regular and systematic exercise and occupation, a physician should visit them regularly each day to ascertain their condition, and direct what should be done for them.

These things require the expenditure of money, and the Directors naturally feel that they must have the support of the community in the adoption of such measures, or they cannot be carried out with any degree of success. It has been too much the custom to consider that all that was needed for the insane in the almshouses was raiment to clothe them, food to supply their appetites and a place to sleep in ; but that is only looking upon them as so many brutes, and forgetting their possession of those other attributes of mind, affections and feelings which they have in common with all their fellow-men.

In this country where the fluctuations of wealth and property are so great as to remind every one that they know not when they may need assistance and relief from their fellow-men, it is incumbent upon every member of the community to insist that men should be treated as men, that their moral and intellectual nature shall not be totally

neglected, but that every means should be used to make them comfortable, and their abode homelike, and their longings after what is good and true be encouraged and stimulated, rather than repressed and crushed out of them. All men are susceptible of being influenced by kindly care and attention, and no one, once possessed of mind and reason, is so utterly blunted but may be touched by the exhibition of gentle sympathy, manifested in persevering efforts to add to their comfort and promote their well being; and a kind and soothing word spoken, an act tenderly and lovingly done, may touch a cord which will cause the whole being to vibrate with new feelings and emotions, and lead on to a new and better life. Such things have been done, and can be done again, and in these days when woman seems so anxious to find her allotted sphere, and do her part in the renovation of the world and promote the welfare of society, we cannot imagine any nobler, higher and more gratifying object, and one more in consonance with the Christianity they profess, than for them to combine and use their time, their influence and their example in all parts of this broad Commonwealth to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the insane confined in the almshouses in different parts of the State. Commenced and carried on judiciously, prudently and in the spirit of true Christian charity, and with the determination to persevere until their philanthropic object is fully attained, and then as fully sustained and perpetuated, the condition of the chronic insane in the almshouses will be changed from one of reproach to the community to one of comfort and comparative happiness.

If the cup of cold water given in His name have the promise of reward, may not as great a reward be given to those who, by their gentle ministrations and self-sacrificing efforts strive to lead the darkened and troubled minds to light and hope, calm and peace?

On the night of May 30, the whole household was greatly startled by an alarm of fire. It had been customary to throw the chips and shavings from the carpenter shop down into the boiler room to be used under the boiler by which the steam was generated to drive the engines for the fans. On that afternoon more than the usual amount had been thrown down, and the man on night duty burned them freely, and was not as careful as he should have been to use the water from the hose placed close at hand to wet the shavings and put out the cinders which might fall after stirring the fire. By the free burning he soon found that the room was becoming uncomfortably warm, and he opened the doors leading into the fans, placed there to enable

them to go in and oil the shafts of the fans, so as to draw off the heat. Finding also he had more steam than was required, he went to start another engine to work off some of the excess of steam. In doing this he was detained longer than he had calculated, and returning to the engine room found it full of smoke, so that he could not pass into the room or reach the boiler.

In this time the fans were drawing in the smoke and driving it into every room of the house in place of fresh air, and every one believed the whole house was on fire. By the prompt use of water from the hose always kept ready at hand, the fire was soon under control without doing much damage.

Owing to the dense smoke it was necessary to remove the greater part of the patients from the wards, and this was done promptly, and though a number wandered away, all were brought back in a short time and no unpleasant result was experienced.

The gas works, for which a special appropriation was made, have been erected, but, by reason of delays which were in great part unavoidable, the connection with the gasholder has not yet been made, though it will be in a few days from this time.

The operations of the farm and garden have been carried on very much as in former years, and nothing specially worthy of note can be recorded in regard to them.

We are under obligations to Hon. J. B. Packer for valuable public documents; to Mr. John S. Pierson, of New York, for a quantity of books, illustrated papers and pictures for the use of the wards; to the Harmonic Society and Weber's Band of Harrisburg for concerts, both vocal and instrumental, and to other friends for kindly remembrances of various kinds.

Miss Dix still continues to manifest her warm interest in the welfare of this hospital by the devotion of part of her time to the selection of books and other objects of interest for the use of the patients.

The evening entertainments, with as great a diversity as could be profitably introduced, have been continued during the season from October 1 to May 1, and have been an excellent means of affording instruction, amusement and varying entertainment during the long winter evenings, when time is apt to hang so heavy on those who have little means of recreation within themselves and need to be helped by the provision of such as may be most agreeable and instructive.

During the spring and summer extensive repairs and improvements have been made in the wards for excited patients of both sexes. The window frames and window guards, and also the inside wire shutters

over the windows have all been made new ; the door frames and doors have all been replaced by stronger and better frames and doors ; the plastering of the halls, which was much defaced and broken, has been taken off, and the walls cemented, and on that cement a good white coat consisting only of lime and sand has been put, and this has been well worked until it is as smooth as glass and shines with the polish thus given. In some of the halls the old floor much splintered and worn has been taken up and replaced by new flooring of narrow boards of the best Florida pine. Some minor improvements yet remain to be made to add to the comfort of the patients, but, as these wards now are, the patients consider them the finest in the house.

It is greatly to be desired that similar repairs and improvements be continued in the other wards. It is a fact proved by the fullest experience that ordinary plastering, particularly where plaster of Paris is used, will largely absorb morbid matter, and with age, unless great care is originally taken in the composition of the plaster, it will decompose and disintegrate. For these reasons, it would add to the healthfulness of the wards, as well as promote their cheerfulness, if the plastering could all be taken off, and the walls simply cemented, and a white coat of pure lime and sand be put on. At the same time a large part of the door frames will require to be renewed and many doors replaced by better and stronger, and other minor alterations and improvements made which will make the whole building vastly better adapted to the uses for which it was designed.

To make all these repairs and alterations throughout the whole house and in the centre building would require an outlay of thirty thousand dollars ; but as it can not all be done in one season from the impossibility of properly accommodating a crowded household while such repairs are in progress, for a ward must be entirely vacated while the workmen are in it, an appropriation for the coming year of twenty thousand dollars, could be judiciously expended in placing the kitchens in the best order, provide them with the latest and best improvements, and put those wards, most requiring repair, in the same excellent condition with the wards repaired this year.

Every effort will be made to do all these things in the most thorough and economical manner, so that all that is done may have a character of permanence and durability, and be a full equivalent for the money expended. It should be borne in mind that this building has now been in use, and in some parts the use has been rather of the character of abuse by the class of patients, which have occupied them, for twenty-three years, and though during all that time it has been the constant

effort to keep all in proper repairs, yet the repairs do not consort very well in appearance with the older portions, and the plastering of the rooms and halls in many places looks dingy.

As before stated, this old plastering is filled with morbid matter, and has a constant tendency to a certain degree to infect the air of the wards and rooms, and its removal and the substitution of entirely new material of a better and more enduring character, not at all likely to absorb any such matter, would be not only attended with a more cheerful appearance but remove a source of infection of the air which could not fail to be of great benefit to the inmates.

Dr. J. Z. Gerhard, in his position as First Assistant Physician, continues to discharge his duties with great faithfulness and attention to the best interests of the patients, and the added experience of each year qualifies him more fully for the satisfactory performance of the varied duties assigned him.

Dr. A. P. Garber, as Second Assistant Physician, by his steady, earnest and diligent attention to the welfare of the patients and faithful discharge of his duties, has shown himself admirably adapted to the position he holds.

Mr B. S. Kendig, in the discharge of the duties of Steward, has labored faithfully and assiduously for the promotion of the best interests of the Hospital.

Mrs. Ellen Cole, as Matron, has manifested great judgment and discretion in the management of her department which has been conducted carefully, economically and satisfactorily.

The Supervisors of the Male and Female Departments have given great satisfaction by the earnest and discreet manner in which they have discharged the arduous and perplexing duties of their positions.

As in former years, constant changes among the attendants, more particularly in the male wards, have made it much more difficult to secure effective and intelligent service in the care of the patients; but, with all these changes, we have reason to be thankful that we have been able to secure as faithful and, with some exceptions, satisfactory performance of the duties as we could expect from men unaccustomed to duties requiring tact, patience, discretion and forbearance; and from those who have remained long enough to become familiar with the duties required of them, and to learn lessons of forbearance and the exercise of patience, so hard to learn and so easy to forget, we have had a much more satisfactory performance of duty, and the feeling that any shortcomings on their part arose more from lack of correct knowledge than from want of inclination.

In closing the record of a year with many hopes unrealized, and many expectations short of fulfillment, we are yet permitted to feel that, by the favor of a kind Providence, a certain amount of good has been done. the distress of many families has been mitigated, if not entirely relieved. many have been made more comfortable than they would otherwise have been, a number have been enabled to return to take their part, and perform it well, in the duties of life, and the expressions of gratitude from these have encouraged and strengthened us to renewed efforts for the welfare of those still remaining under care.

JOHN CURWEN.

OCTOBER 6, 1874.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE

Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, for the year commencing October 1, 1873, and ending September 30, 1874, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Dr.

To balance in Treasury, September 30, 1873.....	\$7 26
To balance of State appropriation of 1873.....	10,000 00
In part of State appropriation of 1874, for the support of the House, of \$35,000.....	23,750 00
To proceeds of loan of the Harrisburg National Bank.....	14,765 10
Revenue of Hospital from all other sources, viz:.....	74,881 14
	<hr/>
	\$123,403 50

EXPENDITURES.

Cr.

By salaries of officers for one year, paid.....	\$6,775 00
By Steward's incidental expenses.....	306 30
By orders of Steward, issued and paid, as per his annual report	116,322 20
	<hr/>
	123,403 50

1874.

Dr.

Sept. 25. Received also of the State Treasurer the amount of the appropriation, made by the first section of the act of the Legislature of 1874, No. 42. April 27, "for the erection of gas works."	\$8,000 00
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1874.

Cr.

Sept. 25. By cash paid the Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Works, as per order No. 519, of general ac- count, per their contract.....	\$8,000 00
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Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. WEIR,
Treasurer.

October 1, 1874.

We, the Auditors appointed to examine the accounts of John A. Weir, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, do certify that we have examined said account, with the vouchers for all payments made, for the year commencing October 1. 1873, and ending September 30, 1874, as set forth in his report, and find the same to be correct.

D. W. GROSS,
HENRY GILBERT,
Auditors.

HARRISBURG, *October 6, 1874.*

Steward's Annual Statement

Of Expenditures Embraced in Orders Drawn on the Treasurer

From October 1, 1873, to September 30, 1874.

HOUSEHOLD.

Apples, Apple Butter and Cider,	\$599 37
Butter, 16,498½ lbs.,	4,848 45
Beef (fresh,) 96,284 lbs., . .	9,353 31
“ (corned,) 16,428 lbs., . .	1,156 57
“ (dry,) 2,259½ lbs.,	528 56
“ (extract of,)	238 00
“ tongues, 46 lbs.,	31 80
Babbitt's Potash,	175 87
Baking Soda, Spices, Extracts,	265 90
Buckwheat & Corn Meal, . .	47 68
Crackers and Bisenit,	108 36
Cheese, 3,047 lbs.,	482 79
Corn Starch and Farina, . . .	62 71
Coal Oil, 179 gals.,	87 00
Coal, 3,723 tons,	14,510 56
Candles, 878 lbs.,	193 64
Chocolate, 125 lbs.,	51 25
Eggs, 2,495½ doz.,	551 17
Fruits and Vegetables,	393 76
Flour, 517 bbis.,	4,083 97
Fish (fresh,) 7,467 lbs., . . .	1,629 46
Fish (salt,)	835 50
Fruit (dry) 1,799 lbs.,	328 05
Ground Coffee, 8,750 lbs., . .	2,704 25
Gas, 605,100 feet,	1,537 75
Ham, 5,082 lbs.,	773 81
Hops and Malt,	46 70
Lard, 2,403½ lbs.,	259 59
Mutton, 3,301 lbs.,	357 24
Matches, 59 gross,	182 05
Onions, 90 bush,	130 00
Oysters,	93 00
Potatoes, 773 bush,	674 40
Poultry,	148 73
Pork (fresh,) 4098 lbs., . . .	491 76
Pudding and Sausage,	425 27
Rice, Barley and Beans, . . .	141 84
	<hr/>
	\$47,930 12

Amount forward	\$47,930 12
Syrup, 902½ gals.,	932 24
Soap, 7,779 lbs.,	472 45
Sweet Potatoes, 16¾ bbls., . .	71 25
Salt, 25 sacks,	78 60
Slaughtering Hogs, 43,	126 00
Sugar, 26,296 lbs.,	2,841 04
Starch and Indigo,	61 43
Sal Soda, 4,565 lbs.,	186 43
Tea, 2,415 lbs.,	1,570 40
Vinegar, 345 gals.,	81 12
Veal, 5,342 lbs.,	619 10
	<hr/>
	\$54,970 18

FURNITURE.

Bedding,	\$3,696 32
Blinds and Repair,	89 36
Baskets and Buckets,	116 85
Brooms and Brushes,	360 74
Carpets, Matting and Oil Cloths,	171 51
Clocks and Repairs,	70 25
Cutlery and Spoons,	228 34
Furniture and Repairs,	237 20
Lanterns, Lamps, Fixtures	67 55
Mirrors,	20 55
Queensware,	472 03
Table Diaper and Covers, . . .	222 81
Towels and Toilet Fixtures, . .	171 34
Tinware,	189 60
	<hr/>
	\$6,114 45

CLOTHING.

Boots and Shoes,	\$1,323 35
Hats and Caps,	82 40
Material for Clothing,	3,106 38
Ready Made Clothing,	3,231 55
	<hr/>
	\$7,843 68

MEDICINES, . . . \$815 42**FARM, GARDEN, DAIRY
AND STABLE.**

Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing, . . .	\$187 05
Chop Feed, 127,755 lbs., . .	2,307 65
Corn, 525 bush., . . .	321 50
Fencing,	261 87
Hay, 77,401 lbs., . . .	945 53
Harness and Blankets, . .	173 45
Implements,	58 30
Lime, 2,154 bush., . . .	290 79
Manure,	54 50
Oil Cake and Medicines, . .	62 52
Oats, 902½ bush., . . .	456 95
Repairing Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c.,	479 35
Stock bought,	630 52
Seeds,	96 25
Straw, 87,508 lbs., . . .	637 17
Turnips and Pumpkins, . .	119 50
Whitewashing fences, . . .	55 67
Wheel grease,	12 30

\$7,150 87**IMPROVEMENTS AND
REPAIRS.**

Bolts, Nuts and Washers, .	\$171 61
Brick, 35,700,	376 15
Blacksmithing,	132 33
Boiler plate, 380 lbs., . .	21 85
Balance on Laundry En- gine,	600 00
Castings,	683 45
Cotton Waste, 469 lbs., . .	70 95
Cement, Lime and Plaster, .	265 43
Double Steam Kettles, 6, . .	613 90
Drill Press,	90 00
Gum Hose,	196 40
Glass and Putty,	142 73
Galvanized Iron,	195 99
Injector and Repairs, . . .	52 40
Iron, 6,913 lbs.,	392 06
Locks, Keys and Hinges, . .	348 15
Leather Belting,	236 03
Lard Oil, 201 gals., . . .	186 85
Lumber,	2,571 95
Material for Wrapping Steam Pipes,	111 60
Miscellaneous,	44 12
Oils and Paints,	308 06

Carried forward \$7,812 01

Amount forward	\$7,812 01
Pipes, Valves and Fittings, .	1,036 20
Packing,	90 10
Pulley, Block and Chain, . .	35 30
Registers,	76 15
Repairs to Gas Main, . . .	110 00
Repairs of Boilers,	206 22
Sheet Zinc and Sheet Iron, .	182 82
Small Tools,	223 77
Shovels, Picks, Handles, . .	47 13
Steam Pumps, 2,	290 00
Shafting and Hangers, . . .	22 02
Steam Tables, 16,	438 00
Screws, Nails and Tack, . . .	270 70
Tin and Solder,	328 31
Tennon Machine,	240 50
Tallow, 1,076 lbs.,	102 19
Wheelbarrows,	37 00
Wages to Bricklayers, . . .	475 10
“ Boiler Makers,	35 70
“ Carpenters,	403 62
“ Machinists,	860 00
“ Painters,	351 25
“ Plasterers,	399 05
“ Tinnerns,	335 25
Masons and Men Cleaning Dam,	318 10

\$14,726 49**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Coffins and Attendance, . .	\$440 00
Coach Hire,	43 00
Freight, Drayage, Cooper- age,	472 06
Expenses returning Pa- tients,	73 04
Miscellaneous,	10 25
Postage and Box Rents, . .	345 30
Premium on Insurance Policy,	337 50
Patient Artificial Limb, . .	125 00
Printing Annual Report and Proposals,	559 50
Restraints for Insane, . . .	68 60
Traveling Expenses for Hospital,	127 93
Stationery,	385 32
Tobacco, 426¾ lbs., . . .	361 70
Spectacles and Cases, . . .	37 65

\$3,386 25

WAGES.

Attendants,	\$9,236 24
Baker and Assistant,	920 00
Carpenters,	1,163 00
Cooks and Assistants,	1,614 92
Coachmen,	472 00
Dairyman,	410 00
Engineers and Firemen,	1,743 83
Farmer,	375 00
Gardener and Assistants,	1,039 50
Jobbers,	296 00
Laundryman and Maids,	1,420 68
Machinist and Assistant,	1,141 00
Matron's Assistant,	137 40
Teamster,	260 00
Watchman,	410 00
	<u>\$20,639 57</u>

Money advanced sending
patients away, \$281 21

Refunded, 394 08

RECAPITULATION.

Household,	\$54,970 18
Furniture,	6,114 45
Clothing,	7,843 68
Medicines,	815 42
Farm, Garden, Dairy and Stable,	7,150 87
Improvements and Repairs	14,726 49
Wages,	20,639 57
Money advanced sending patients away,	281 21
Refunded,	394 08
Miscellaneous,	3,386 25
	<u>\$116,322 20</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. F. KENDIG,
Steward.

HARRISBURG, September 30, 1874.

Admission of Patients.

“That insane persons may be placed in a Hospital for the insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends, in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of two or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination, made within one week of the date thereof, and this certificate to be duly acknowledged and sworn to or affirmed before some magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures, and to the responsibility of the signers.”
—*Law of April, 1860.*

1. As the wards of the Hospital are crowded, none but recent cases, which have originated within one year, can be admitted.

2. Preparatory to the admission of a patient, (unless when committed by order of a court,) the Superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate required by the law, given above, with a request from a near relative or friend that the patient may be received into the Hospital, and a bond, with satisfactory security for the payment of board and other expenses while in the Institution. All private patients thus received, shall make a payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance, when brought to the Hospital; and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent, within that period, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

3. Whenever a patient is sent to the Hospital by the order of any court, justice, judge, directors of the poor of a county, or the overseers of the poor of a township or poor district, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

Those who may bring a patient with any such order or warrant, will be required to pay, at the time of the admission of the patient, seventy-eight dollars.

4. Each patient before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin or any contagious or infectious disease.

5. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap,

a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

6. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of under garments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also, a cloak, or other outside garment. In case the patient is so excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

7. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases, the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved and only used when deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned. Jewelry, and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

8. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the Hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

9. The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the townships and counties, will be three dollars a week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or friends, the price will vary from three dollars and fifty cents to five dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the time of their admission for twenty-six weeks in advance, and quarterly afterwards. When the patient is supported by the friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

10. A bond with satisfactory sureties will be required for the payment of board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient, when discharged, by all persons.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond; and, if strangers, bring evidence of responsibility.

Form of Application.

The friends of patients making application for admission into the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, are requested, with the assistance of the family physician, to annex full and complete answers to the following questions:

1. What is the patient's name?
What is the age?
Is.....single or married?
2. Where was.....born?
Where is present residence?
3. What is.....occupation?
If a female, that of the husband or father?
4. When did the first symptoms of insanity occur, and in what manner?
5. Is this the first attack? If others, when and what was their duration?
6. Has the patient any permanent hallucination? And what is its nature?
7. Has the patient any disposition to injure others? If so, is it from premeditation or sudden passion?
8. Does the propensity to suicide exist? Has the patient ever made an attempt? If so, in what manner?
9. Has the patient a disposition to destroy clothing, furniture, &c?
Is the patient cleanly in.....habits?
10. What was the patient's natural disposition? Was there any peculiarity or eccentricity?
11. Have any members of the family ever been insane? On the father's or mother's side? Were the parents blood relations?
12. Has the patient ever been addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, opium or tobacco? Does the patient indulge in any improper habits?

13. Has the patient ever had an injury of the head, epilepsy, or any hereditary disease, sudden suppression of any eruption or accustomed discharge?
14. What is the cause of this attack?
15. Has any restraint or confinement been resorted to? If so, what kind, and for how long?
16. Has the patient received any medical treatment? Has.....been bled, cupped or blistered?
17. State any other particulars of the patient's history, which may have a bearing on the present attack.

Bonds and Forms.

FORM OF BONDS FOR COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg.

WHEREAS.....a resident of
of the county of.....
 has been admitted a patient in the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg,
 we.....
 the Directors of the Poor of the county of.....
 in behalf of the inhabitants of said county, do hereby promise.....
Treasurer of said Hospital, to pay him,
 or his successors in office, the sum of.....
dollars andcents per week, for the board
 of saidso long as he shall continue a
 patient in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned
 by.....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, to
 provide for.....suitable clothing, and to pay for all such necessary
 articles of clothing as shall be procured for.....by the Steward
 of the said Hospital, and to remove.....from said Hospital,
 whenever the room occupied byshall be required for a class of
 patients having preference by law to be received into said Hospital, and
 if.....shall be removed at the request of.....before
 the expiration of six calendar months after admission, to pay board for
 twenty-six weeks, unless he shall be sooner cured. Also, to pay, not
 exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages he may do to the furniture and
 other property of said Hospital, and for reasonable charges in case of
 cloyment, and funeral charges in case of death.

Payment to be made quarterly in advance, and at the time of removal
 with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due.

Witness our hands this.....day of.....A. D., 187.....

{ *Directors of the Poor of the*
 { *County of.....*

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Form of Physician's Certificate.

WE,..... of.....
 in the county of.....do certify that we have this
 day seen and personally examined.
 of.....in the county of.....
 and believe.....to be insane, and a proper patient to be sent to the
 Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital

....., M. D.

....., M. D.

I.....of.....in the
 county of.....do certify that the above certificate
 has been sworn to, or affirmed, before me, and that the signatures are
 genuine and the signers respectable physician of.....

.....[L. S.]

.....18.....

Request for Admission.

I..... of.....
 hereby request thatof.....the
 patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the Pennsyl-
 vania State Lunatic Hospital

.....

.....18.....

Bond.

Know all men by these presents, That we.....
 of.....in the
 county of.....are held and firmly bound unto
Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State
 Lunatic Hospital, and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred
 dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves
 by these presents.

WHEREAS.....of.....of
 the county....., and who is insane, has been admit-
 ted a patient in the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg :
 Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obli-
 gors shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum
 of.....dollars and.....cents per week, for the board of said
 patient, so long as.....shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra
 charges as may be occasioned by.....requiring more than ordinary care
 and attention, and shall provide for.....suitable clothing, and shall pay
 for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for.....
 by the Steward of said Hospital, and shall remove.....from said Hos-
 pital whenever required to do so by the Superintendent ; and if.....
 shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one, before
 the expiration of three calendar months after the reception, then if said
 obligors pay board for thirteen weeks, unless.....should be sooner
 cured, and if they also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages
may do the furniture or other property of the Hospital, and for
 reasonable charges in case of death ; such payment for clothing and
 board to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal, with
 interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this
 obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in force.

Scaled with our seals, and dated the.....day of
18.....

.....[L. S.]

.....[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of